PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

11-150697 (11)Publication number:

(43)Date of publication of application: 02.06.1999

(51)Int.CI.

HO4N 5/74 602B 5/04 603B 33/12 609F 9/00 HO4N 9/31 // 602F 1/13

(71)Applicant: SONY CORP (21)Application number: 09-315415

17.11.1997

(22)Date of filing:

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(54) OPTICAL DEVICE AND DISPLAY DEVICE EQUIPPED WITH ITS OPTICAL DEVICE

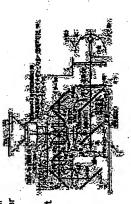
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an optical

device which does not bring about the drop of image uminance and allows a user to see a bright image

without worrying about irregular color by making irregular color of an image symmetrical with respect to the center

member 43 that guides light form a light source 3, a light hin film that has a light transmissive characteristic and through it, a light synthetic member which has a optical modulation member 53 which gives light modulation by making light that passes through the member 43 pass a light reflective characteristic and synthesizes light after light modulation by the member 53 and a color SOLUTION: This device is provided with an optical

ight synthetic member by making light that passes through the member 43 pass through it. nember 43 and the member 53 and is arranged inclined correction member which has an optical thin film that nas the light transmissive characteristic and the light ibout an optical axis to correct irregular color in the eflective characteristic, is arranged between the



EGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

18.12.2003

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of

[Kind of final disposal of application other than rejection

the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration] [Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]
[Date of registration]
[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection] [Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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http://www19.ipdl.ncipi.go.jp/PA1/result/detail/main/wAAArjaaXADA411150697P... 2005/06/24

(2) 公開特許公報(A) (19) 日本四格許庁 (JP)

特開平11-150697

(11) 特許出限公路每号

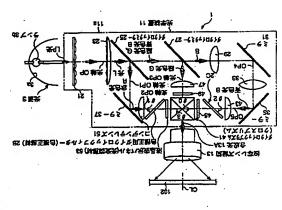
(43)公開日 平成11年(1999) 6月2日

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| I A | H04N | G02B | G03B | G09F | H04N | 未開次 開次 | (71) 出戰人 | | (72) 知明者 | | | (72) 発明者 | | | (72)発明者 | | | · 740代理人 | |
| | | | | | | を対象を | | | | | • | • | | | | | | | |
| 美知凯书 | | | | 360 |) | | 特斯平 9~315415 | 平成9年(1997)11月17日 | | | .• | | | | | | - | | - |
| (51) Int CL. | H04N 5/74 | | .60 | | | | (21)出原番号 | (22) (HINE) | | | | | | | | • | | | |

(54) 【発明の名称】 光学装置及びその光学装置を備える投示装置

【釈題】 画面輝度の低下を起こさずに、画面の色むら を左右対称な構成にすることで使用者が色むらを気にす ることなく明るい画像を見ることができる光学装置を提 供すること。

性を有する光学薄膜を有し、光学部材43と光変調部材 とで光合成部材における色むらを補正するために光軸に 光学部材43を通った光を通すことで光変調を与えるた する光学薄膜を有して、光変颗節材53により光変顕後 の光を合成する光合成部材と、光透過特性及び光反射特 53の間に配置されて光学部材43を通った光が通るこ めの光変調部材53と、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有 【解決手段】 光原3からの光を導く光学部材43と、 関して傾けて配置された色補正部材と、を備える。



「修許請求の範囲」

【韻水項1】 光版からの光を導く光学節材と、光学節材を通った光を通すことで光変闘を与えるための光変闘を与えるための光変闘的材と、

光透過特性及び光反射的性を有する光学薄膜を有して、 光変調部材により光変顕後の光を合成する光合成部材 A. 光海過移性及び光反射移性を有する光学輝度を有し、光 学師材と光変関節材の間に配置されて光学部材を通った 光が通ることで光合成即材における色むらを補正するた めに光軸に関して傾けて配置された色補正部材と、を備 えることを特徴とする光学装置。

【酵水垣2】 光学棒機は、色橋正部材の第1面と第2面の少なくとも一方に形成されており、色橋正部材は、平板状をるいはアンズ状である酵水項1に配験の光学技工を表する。

【腈水填3】 光合成部材は、

が面三角形状であり、赤色光が入射され、光透過や性及 び光反射や性を有する光学様傷を有する第1プリズム 断面三角形状であり、緑色光が入射され、光透過物性及 び光反射物性を有する光学薄膜を有する第2プリズム 斯面三角形状であり、青色光が入射され、光透過特性及 び光反射特性を有する光学講牒を有する第3プリズム 赤色光、緑色光、青色光を合成した光を導く館4プリズムと、発出り合かせて構成されるダイクロイックプリズムである音を展えれるが大りロイックプリズムでも高く開まに配動の光学装置。

「請求項4」 光台成部対は、 赤色光が入射され、光透過物性及び光反射物性を有する 光学薄膜を有する第1ダイクロイックミラーと、 緑色光が入射され、光透過物性及び光反射物性を有する

がひびがくがってい、シロ語がロスクンペスが、ロード、 光学障膜を有する第2ダイクロイックミラーと、 青色光が入射され、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する 光学障膜を有する第3ダイクロイックミラーと、から構 成される1字型ダイクロイックプリズムである請求項 1 に配続の光学装置。

「請求項5】 台補正部材は、プラスチック又はガラス数である請求項1に配載の光学装置。 「請求項 0] 光変関部材は、回復を映し出于液晶数示パネルであり、光学部材は光原用のコンデンサレンズである諸米項1に配載の表示装置。 【糖水項7】 光顔と、 光頭からの光を導く光学的材と、光学的材を通った光を 通すことで光変調を与えるための光変調的材と、光透過 等性及び光反射や性を有する光学導線を有して、光変顕 部材により光変調後の光を合成する光学薄膜を有して、光変 過物性及び光反射や性を有する光学薄膜を有し、光学的 過物性及び光反射や性を有する光学薄膜を有し、光学的

通ることで光合政部がたよる色むらを指にするために光格に関して殴けて配置された色油圧的なと、から権权される光学技員と、から指数にあるのが表現で、この光学技員と、中央された光やスクリーンに拡大した役与する投のアンズで、を確えることを参数とする光学技員を備える投示

ズと、を備えることを特徴とする光学装置を備える表示数価。 数価。 【酵水項8】 光変関部材は、国像を映し出す液晶要示数量であり、光学的材は光源用のコンデンサレンズである酵水項7に記載の光学装置を備える表示装置。

の語ネタ(下記をシント女によって、こうで、「情永項9) 光合成的対け、 断面三角形状であり、赤色光が入射され、光透過特性及び光反射や性を有する光学複模を有する第1プリズム 断面三角形状であり、青色光が入射され、光透過物性及 び光反射物性を有する光学算膜を有する第3プリズム 20 赤色光、緑色光、青色光を台段した光を導く第4プリズムと、を貼り合わせて構成されるダイクロイックプリズムでもを翻解項でに記憶の光学装置。

「精水項10】 光台成的材は、 赤色光が入射され、光路道等性及び光反射特性を有する 光学薄膜を有する第1ダイクロイックミラーと、 緑色光が入射され、光透道特性及び光反射特性を有する 光学薄膜を有する第2ダイクロイックミラーと、 青色光が入射され、光透道特性及び光反射特性を有する 光学薄膜を有する第2ダイクロイックミラーと、 青色光が入射され、光透道特性及び光反射特性を有する 光学薄膜を有する第3ダイクロイックミラーと、から構成される1字型ダイクロイックプリズムである翻求項7

に記載の光学装置。 【発明の群細な説明】 [0001] 【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、例えば液晶表示パネル毎の光変闘手段を含む光学装置と、この光学装置を 備えるプロジェクタ装置、テレビジョン受像機、コンピュータ用のディスプレイ等の表示装置に関する。 [0002] (碇来の技術] 図9は3つの液晶表示パネルを用いた数 あプロジェンケ技量の凝略図であるが、メタルハイドラ ンプやいロゲンラング等の光顔501から出針される赤 色光 (R)、緑色光 (G)、青色光 (B) は、ダイクロ イックミラー502a, 502b, 502c等の光学 子によってR, G, B各色に分解する。光学様概を、平 板部材やレンズに積電した色補正用ダイクロイックフィ ルター507a, 507b, 507cが、液晶表示パネ ル503a, 503b, 503cの前後にパネルに平行 に搭載することにより、各色の均一性及び純度を高めた 後に、各色に対応した液晶表示パネル503a, 503 so b, 503cに入財して光空間して3色を合成する。 [0003]3色合合成用の合成光学菓子としては大きく3つの種類があり、図のに示すような三角柱ガラスプロックを4つ組み合わせたクロスブリズム504または平板状ダイクロイックミラーを3組の組み合わせたもの、または三角柱または四角柱のガラスまたはブロックを3組組み合わせたし型のブリズムがある。いずれもその出力光としてカラー映像としてのRGB光を得ることができる。そして、台成されたカラー映像は投写レンズ

505によりスクリーン50.6に投影される。

[0004]

[0005]被弱パネルの各点に対応するクロスプリズム504のような色分離/台成光学業子の角度依存住性 色分離/台成光学業子の光束の広がりを対応し、上述したように色補圧用ダイクロイックフィルター507a, 507b, 507cと呼ばれる光学準線を平板部材やレンズに復居したものを搭晶表示パネルの相談に平少の自復、メイクロイックイルター607a, カッツーやダイクロイックリズムの角度依存住を回面状に表示させない方式が一般的であっ。 リルし色分類 大小数子のイクロイックブリズムの角度依存性を回面状に表示させない方式が一般的である。しかし色分離人合成光学業子の角度依存住と色分離/合成光学業子の光束の広がりをこのような色補に用ダイクロイックフィルターだけで放更極限すると有効な設長成分を大きく描ない回路算度低下となる。

(0006) 図10 (A) は、色分離/台成光学業十、春に合成光学業子であるクロスプリズム504の協適等に対する彼の部係の一個を示している。この協適等は、成後で示すように半値被長付近において急襲に戻むり、投液長の協適単は食く、超波長の協適単は低い奉性を有している。図10(B)は、グロスプリズム504の一部を示しておりクロスプリズム504のプリズム504。。5046には、光学構模(光学多種類)508が形成されている。一個として、ダイクロイックミラー5026では対れた赤色光(R)は、コンデンサーレンズ509を通り光度関素子である液晶表示パネル503aを通過してクロスプリズム504の光学様膜508に入対する。このときに、この赤色光(R)の下辺の光度語

大きさが共に大きくなり、コスト的に不利になり、角度 女存性を含めて色帯域を制限してしまうと、光変関した 0007】そこで本発明は上記課題を解消し、画面簿 のようにすると、投針レンズのFnoと合成プリズムの Fる角度 9 1 1 に比べて小さい。 すなわち上辺の光東部 508に対して大きい角度で入射することになる。この 時に、上辺の光東部分611の場合には、光学確模60 8 における図10 (A) における被長依存性は、実験の の赤色光 (R) の光東光を絞らないことで、角度 0 1 0 分510が、光学簿職508に対し形成する角度810 は、上辺の光束部分511が光学準模508に対し形成 も二点質級13の状態に移動する。このようにした、 歩 依存性を有していることから、図9のようにして、スク 分511は、下辺の光東部分510に比べて、光学簿間 し、下辺の光東部分510の場合には、実線しの状態が 色光 (R) の反射率は、光学薄膜508に対して、角目 **には個面に均一に色むらが発生してしまう。 そこで角度** リーン506に対してカラー徹を投影すると、カラー6 女存性を小さくして色むらを訪ぐために、図10 (B) ラインし 1の状態から破壊のラインし 2の状態に移動 と角度 9 1 1 の 整を 小さくすること が考えられるが、 光量の低下を起こし、国面輝度が低下してしまう。

成の低下を起こさずに、面面の色むらを左右対象な構成にすることで使用者が色むらを気にすることなく明るい 国像見ることができる光学装置及びその光学装置を備える表示装置を他大きことを目的としている。 [0008] (数国を解決するための手段]上記目的は、本発明にあっては、光源からの光を導く光学部材と、光学部材と、光学部材と、光学部材を通った状を通すことで光液関を与えるための光波関形材と、光透過や性及び光度射や性を有する光学棒膜を有し、光学部材と光変関部材の関に配置されて光学部域を有し、光学部材と光変関部がの関に配置されて光学部材を通った光が通ることで光合成部がにおける色むらを補正するために光結に関して傾けて配置された色緒正部材と、を備えることを移復とする光学数層により、強成さ 10.00 10 本発明では、光学師材は光顔からの光を導く。光変関師材は、光学師材を通った光を通すことで光東に光変闘を与える。色細正師材は、光透過特性及び光度に光変闘を有する光学構像を有し、光学部材と光空調問材の間において光色成時がにおける色わらを補正するために関して左右対称にすることができる。そして光台成部材は、光変調部材により光変関後の光を合成するようになっている。これにより、必要以上に被長帯域を数る必要がなく光量を損なわずにかっ低コストに画面理度を確保でき、画面左右の色むらが左右対称にすることで、大田の目には色むらが目立たないようにすることがで

.

[0010]上記目的は、本発明にあっては、光顔と、光源からの光を導く光学部材と、光学部対を通った光を通すことで光変関を与えるための光変関部材と、光透過等性及び光度射移性を有する光学障膜を有して、光変関部材により光変関係を含する光学障膜を有して、光変関的材により光変関係を含する光学障膜を有し、光学的材と光変関節材の間に配置されて光学部対を通った光が通らことで光合成部材による色むらを補圧するために光端に関して倒げて配置された色種に部材と、から構成さいる光学数層と、合成された光をスクリーンに拡大して投写する役写レンズと、を編えることを特徴とする光学数層を備える表示数層により、強成される。

(0011] 本発明では、光学部材は光源からの光を導く。光変園部材は光学部材を通った光を通すことで光変 図を与える。色相正的材は、光透過や性及び光反射や性を有する光学解膜を有し、光学部材と光変関部材の固において光合成部材における色むらを補正するために光軸に関して倒けて配置されている。色むらは画面の中心に関して低けて配置されている。色むらは画面の中心に関して低けて配置されている。色むらは画面の中心に関して低力対称にする。光合成部材は、光変関部材により変調後に光を合成する。これにより、表示数層において光書を数りつり、倍コメトで必要なく光量を損なわずに画面関度を確保しながら、回面左右の色むらが左右対条にでもる。合成された光は、役財レンズによりメクリーンに拡大して役針する。

【0012】 【発用の実施の形態】以下、本発明の好道な実施の形態を添付図面に基づいて詳細に説明する。なお、以下に述べる実施の形態は、本発明の好適な具体例であるから、技術的に好ましい。種々の限定が付されているが、本発明の範囲は、以下の説明において特に本発明を限定する旨の記載がない限り、これらの形態に限られるものではな

造を示している。まずこのテレビジョンセット100の 置1を内蔵している。投写型表示装置1が光顔3の光を 射して、スクリーン102の背面104から投写するよ ョンセット100を示す外観図であり、図2は、図1の スクリーン102、ミラー103、そして投写型表示装 用いて投写しようとする投写光5は、ミラー103で反 は、ユーザひがスクリーン102においてカラー映像あ 【0013】図1は、本発明の光学装置の好ましい実施 の形態を有する投写型表示数量を備える投写型テレビジ 投写型表示装置 1 を備える液晶方式の背面投写型テレビ ジョンセット100を示しており、彼晶プロジェクタ鞍 買ともこう。図2 はアフパジョンセット100の右部権 既略の構造について説明すると、図1及び図2におい て、サレビジョンセット100はキャピネット101、 うになっている。スクリーン102に投写された映像 るいは白馬映像として見ることができる。

リーン102においてカラー映像が表示できるものについて観明する。図3と図4の数字型数示装置1は、光学装置11、光線3及び数写レンス銭筒13を有している。光線3と数写レンス銭筒13は、光学装置11の本体11aに可能に取り付けられている。

【0015】光顔3は、倒えば放物面状の反射線3aとカンプ3bを有している。このサンプ3bはメタルハウイドウンプもないはハロゲンサンプ等を用いることができる。一方投写レンズ鏡筒13は、光学装置11から導かれる合成光(カラー面像光)13Aを、図2のスクリーン102の背面104に対してフォーカスできる機構を指している。

【0018】校に、光学数庫11の中の光学系について数明する。光原3の近くには、フィルター15、フライアイング21,23が配慮されている。これちのフィルター15、フライアイング21,23は、光質3から出る光1Pの光輪0Pに関して互いに平行に配置され

[0017]フライアイレンズ21,23は、例えば表 方形状の多数のレンズが平面的に集合したものであり、フィルター16を通ってきた、例えばP致の強度分布を 均等化するために用いられている。フィルター15、フライアイレンズ21,23を通った光1は、掠色光

(R)、最色光(G)、そして青色光(B)を含んでいるが、吹に説明する光学系により、光しは、赤色光

(R)、緑色光(G)、青色光(B)に分割された後に、形成の光微層が中水られて、再びにれる川原色が構成されていたが、上面により一層をおける一点をおける。 100181光間のPに沿って、ダイクロイックでカー25、27、リレーレンズ29、ペラー31が配別されている。107指のPに高交する方向の辺の光粒のP1であって、ガイクロイックペリー25、27、リレーレンズ29、ペラー31が配別されている。107指のPに高交する方向の辺の光粒のP1に沿っては、ダイクロイックペラー25に対応してペラー37が配列されている。光粒のPに平行次光粒のP2に沿っては、白椎に用ダイクロイックレイルター(白椎に部位)28B及び光質電筒柱としての液晶液形/4/63が配偶されている。

【0019】また光軸のP1と平存な光軸のP3に沿って、ダイクロイックミラー27に対応したコンデンサフンズ47と光質配තなとしての高品を示えたチャタが配置されている。光軸のP1、光軸OP3と平行な光軸OP4にかって、ミラー35を組み光軸OP5に沿って、コンデンサレンズ(光炉包封)43と別の色油に用ダイクロイックフィルクー(色油に割対)2C、モして光校図包存としての液晶数形パネク45が配函されている。

【0020】これらの液晶表示パネル53, 49, 45

【0014】以下の奥施の形態の脱明においては、スク

に対応して、ダイクロイックプリズム(光合成部材、又に包分権/合成光学軟干、あるいはクロスプリズムとも呼ぶ)41が配置されている。このダイクロイックプリズム41に対応して投写レンズ線筒13が位置している。ダイクロイックミラー25,27は、被長に応じて光を反対する光反対や住及び光を強過する光遠道等性を有するミラーである。

【0021】図4の治1の赤色光(R)は、ダイクロイックミサー25で反対されてミサー37個に沿むわるともに、光しの複色光(G)と青色光(B)はダイクロイックミサー25と過過して、ダイクロイックミテー27億に対ちれる。緑色光(G)は、このダイクロイックミテー21で反対されて、コンデンサレンズ29を通りエックミサー31で反対されて、モレにリレーアンズ29を通りにサー31で反対されて、モレにリレーアンズ39を通って、ジャー31で反対される。オース・ファンダ3を通りにマックミサー31で反対されて、モレにリレーアンズ39を通ってミサー31で反対されるにとにより、コンデンサアンズ43と色種圧用ダイクロイックフィルダー2C、筱弱表示がネル45を通る。

[0022] 一方、赤色光 (R) はミラー3 7で反射されて、コンデンサレンズ 5 1及び、色緒に用ダイクロイックフィルケー2B、液晶漿形パネル 5 3を通る。

[0023] 次にダイクロイックブリズム41について 簡単に説明する。ダイクロイックブリズム41は、図6 に示すように4つの断面3角形状のブリズム414、4 iB, 41C, 41Dを後着剤で貼り合わせて、立方体 あるいは値方体状に形成されたブリズムである。4イリ ズム41A, 41B, 41C, 41Dの1つの面F1お るいは面F2あるいはその両方に、光透過特性及び光反 射特性を有する光学障膜41E, 41F(光学多層限) が形成されている。これにより4つのブリズム41A乃 国41Dを接着剤により接着することで、4イリズム目の の界面には光学雄膜41Eと破験で示す光学薄膜41F が形成されている。これにより4つのブリズム41A乃

「0024」光学導版41Eが光軸のP2 (OP4) に対して限る角度は60で示しており、光学障線41Fを光軸OP2 (OP4) に対して取る角度は83で示している。これらの角度 80, 83は倒えば45。である。尚これらの4つのプリズム41A乃至41Dは、原面で見て三角形状の光学プロックでおり、プラスチックおろいはガラスにより作ることができる。

[0025] 次に、図4と図5の合植に用ダイクロイックフィルター2B、2Cの存成及び機能について製頭する。台種に用ダイクロイックフィルター2Bは、光質33からの光を導くコンデンサレンズ51と、光質調密付たしての疾品表示パネル53の間に配置されている。しかもこの色補に用ダイクロイックフィルター2Bは、光軸0P2だ対して所定の角度01に優けて配置されている。回接にした色補に用ダイクロイックフィルター2Cは、光源3からの光を導くコンデンサレンズ43と、光。

変簡的材である液晶表示パネル45の間に配置されている。そして色補正用ダイクロイックフィルター2Cは、光軸OP5に対して所定の角度や2に傾けて配置されて光軸OP5に対して所定の角度や2に傾けて配置されて

[0026] これちの台橋に用ダイクロイッグフィルグー2B, 2 Cは、図5に阅示するように、その一方の回もしくは回方の回に光学準課41Gと、この光学準課41Gが銀面される光递通称41日からなる。その光送過的41日としては、プラスチックあるいはガラスにより平放状あるいはレンズ状に待ることができる。図5の窓では台橋に用ダイクロイックフィルダー2B, 2 Cとに光递過的な441日の一方の回に光学準模41Gが形成されてる。

スト的な負担が少なく、これにより角度 91, 92 は任 に角度 9 1を角度 9 0にくらへ同等又はそれ以上に設定 とりまは、光線ケラレを発生させず、かつ低コスト化の 5。に散定される。それに対して、角度 9 1, 9 2 はコ いる。この角度 6.1 は、ダイクロイックプリズム41の されている。この角度り2は、ダイクロイックプリズム 41の光学緯膜41Fの角度93にくちべ同等又はそれ **以上に設定されている。色補正用ダイクロイックフィル** ター2日は、光学薄膜41Eにより生じる画面均一の色 ックフィルター2Cは、光学薄膜41Fにより生じる固 面均一の色むらを補圧するフィルターである。 このよう し、且つ角度の2を角度の3にくちべ同等又はそれ以上 に散定するのは、次のような理由からである。角度00 ためにプリズムプロックを小型に作ることにより通常 4 意な値に設定をしやすい。一般的にプリズム内の角度 8 0, 83により生じる角度依存性はダイクロイックフィ **たきい。そこで角度り1,り2を大きくすることでダイ** クロイックフィルターの角度依存性をプリズムの角度体 は、光軸OP2に対して角度 0.1だけ傾けて配置されて 光学弾膜41mの角度90にくらべ同等又はそれ以上に フィルター2Cは光幅OP5に対し角度 9 2倒けて配置 数定されている。同様にして、色補正用ダイクロイック ひちを補所するフィルターであり、色補圧用ダイグロイ ルターの角度 01, 02により生じる角度放存性に比。 【0027】色補正用ダイクロイックフィルター2B 年性に近づけることができる。

100281 すなわち、ダイクロイックブリズム410 光学薄積41Eの角度な存性 (ΔADP) と、同等の符 性を有するようた、色補圧用のダイクロイックフィルタ ー2Bを所定の角度 91の角度で似けて配置するのであ る。このようにすることで、ダイクロイックブリズム4 10光学薄積41Eの角度体存性 (ΔADP) を、色補 Iのダイクロイックフィルター2Bの角度依存性 (ΔADP) を、色補 に用のダイクロイックフィルター2Bの角度依存性 (ΔADP) を、色相 ルDF) とほぼ合わせるか一致させる。つまりダイクロ イックブリズム41の光学薄膜41Eの角度依存性 (ΔADP) が、色補正用ダイクロイックフィルター2Bの角度依存性 (ΔADP) が、色補正用ダイクロイックフィルター2Bの の角度依存性 (ΔADP) とほぼ等しくなるように色補正 用ダイクロイックフィルター2Bの角度 0 1を設定する。 具体的には、光学構成 4 1 Eの角度 0 0が 4 5 で A 1 D P = ± 4 nm / 1 のとき、フィルター2 B の A 1 D F = ± 4 nm / 1 。程度の特性のフィルターを用いれば、角度 0 1 を 4 5 。と設定する。また、 9 1 の角度を小さく設定するために、フィルター2 B の A 1 D F = ± 8 nm / 1 。程度の特性のフィルターを用いれば、 9 = 2 2 5 。と設定する。

[0029] 同様にして、ダイクロイックブリズム41の光学薄膜41Fの角度依存性と同等の物性を有するように、色袖正用ダイクロイックフィルター2Cの角度 2を設定する。つまり光学薄膜41Fの角度依存性 (4 ADP) と、色袖正用ダイクロイックフィルター2Cの薄膜41Gの角度依存性 (4 ADP) とほぼ合わせるか一致させるように角度 9を選択する。角度 9 3が 4 5。で 4 ADP = 1 4 nm/1。程度のとき、フィルター2CのADPが土4 nm/1。程度のフィルターを用いれば、角度 9 1を 4 5°と設定する。また 9 3の角度をかさく設定するためには、フィルターとCOAADF=±8 nm/1。程度のタイルターを用いれば 9 3 = 2 2. 5°と設定する。

早レンズ銭筒1.3を介してスクリーン102に導かれる [0030] COLDE, 84004007UXA41 クフィルター2Bの光学薄膜41Gの角度依存性4AD Fをほぼ同じあるいは一致させ、且つ光学緯膜41Fの 角度依存性 4 1D P と、ダイクロイックフィルター 2 C の光学薄膜41Gの角度依存性△ ೩DFをほぼ同じにす 合せることにより、ダイクロイックブリズム41及び投 合成光13Aが、スクリーン102における画面の中心 **に関して左右対称状に色シェーディングが超こる。光書** を絞る必要もないので闽面光量を損なうことなく闽面色 図2において使用者ユーザロがスクリーン102を見て いる場合において視覚的には色むらを感じにくく、高回 の光学簿膜41mの角度依存性に対して、ダイクロイッ ることにより、かつプリズムとフィルターの半値放映を ひちを画面において左右対称にすることができるので、 質化を実現することができる。

[0031]次に、図4において光線3のランプ3bが発生する光1Pがスクリーン102に回避するまでの簡略を簡単に限明する。ランプ3bが発生する光1Pは、フィルター15で倒えばP数のみに顕表されて、その光はフライアインンス21、23を通り均一な光1に検出される。この光1の赤色光Rは、ダイクロイックミラー25で反射されて、ミラー37で反射後に、コンデンサンンス51、色補に用ダイクロイックフィルター2B及び後離表示パネル53を通って、ダイクロイックプリズム41の光学線線41Eに塗する。

ゲンサレンメ47、液晶表示パネル49を通りダイクロイックブリズと41の光学機構41Fに強する。ダイクロイックデリー27を通った青色光出は、リレーレンズ29を通りミラー31で反射されて、リレーレンズ33を通りさらにミラー35で反射する。この青色光出は、コンデンサレンズ43、色補圧用ダイクロイックブリスよ41の光学機構41E、ダイクロイックブリズム41の光学機構41E、ダイクロイックブリズム41の光学機構41E、ダイクロイックブリズム41の光学機構41E、ダイクロイックブリズム41の光学機構41E、ダイクロイックブリズム41の光学機構41E、ダイクロイックブリズム41の光学機構41E、ダイクロイックブリズム41の光学機構41E、41Fに選手る。

て、合成光13Aとして液晶表示パネル53,49,45が表示している面像の情報を含むようにして、投写レンズ線的13の投写レンズ10投写スクリーン102の背面に拡大投写される。この場合に、スクリーン102の中心しを中心として左右が新に色むらを形勢するこができるので、従来のように下面が、「面像を破するコーザが、画面解皮の明るいきれいな面像を凝りむことが、画面解皮の明るいきれいな面像を楽しむことが、

(0034)次に、図6と図7を参照して、本発思の光中数層の別の実施の形態について設明する。図6に示す 光学装置11、光質3、投写レンス鏡面13及びスクリーン102年は、図4に示す光額3、投写レンス鏡面13及びスクリーン102年に、図4に示す光額3、投写レンズ13、スクリーン102上面にものである。しかし、光学装置11内に配置されたダイクロイックブリズム(光中段間対、あるいは色分離/合成業子、あるいは1中型プリズム)141が図4のダイクロイックブリズム41に代えて配置されている。図6の子の色の様成要素については図4かを配してその数別を追踪する。

[0036] 色補正用のダイクロイックフィルター2B **材である液晶表示パネル53の間に、所定角度01倒け** フィルター2Cは、コンデンサレンズ43と被晶数示パ リズムで、プリズム1416は断面3角形状の五面体の **プリズムで、プリズム141cは酢面3角形状の玉面体** ズム1416の面F1のいずれか少なくとも一方には光 41 bの面F2とプリズム141 cの面F1のいずれか て配置されている。 もう一つの色補正用ダイクロイック 【0035】このダイクロイックブリズム141は、図 のプリズムである。プリズム141aの団F1と、プリ 8と図1に示すようにプリズム141a, 141b, 1 11 cを有している。プリズム141mは、六面体の7 学律版41 Eが形成されている。 四級にしてプリズム 少なくとも一方には光学準膜41Fが形成されている。 は、図8に示すようにコンピンサフンズ51と光質観 B, 2Cは図4に示すダイクロイックフィルター2B, **九ちの図6 と図りに示すダイクロイックフィルター2** ネル45の間に所定角度 9.2 傾けて配置されている。

2 Cと実質的に同じものである。 [0037] そしてダイクロイックプリズム41の光学

は、ダイクロイックフィルター25を通り、そのうちの録色光Gがダイクロイックミラー21で反射されてコン

【0032】一方、光しの緑色光Gと音色光Bの成分

薄膜41Eの角度90とダイクロイックフィルター2B の角度91の関係は、角度91が角度90よりも大きく 設定されている。90が45。でΔ1DP=±4nm/ 1。のとき、41GのΔ1DFが±4nm/1。程度の 特性フィルターを用いれば、93=45。と設定でき る。また、93を小さくし小型化を図ったときには、Δ 1DFが±8nm/1。程度の特性のフィルターを用い れば93=22、5°と設定できる。

(0038) 図6と図7に示す実施の形態においても、 図4と図5に示す実施の形態と同様に、色種に用ダイク ロイックメルター2B, 2Cが、光学障膜41E, 4 1 Fにおける色むらを補正し、これによりスクリーン1 02に投影される回線が中心様CLを中心として固面色 むらが左右対象な構成にでき、光束を数ちなくても済み 画面輝度を徴なうことなく明るい面像が得られる。のまり、この縁台に、スクリーン102の中心上を中心と して左右対象に色むを形勢することができるので、彼 来のように固面いっぱいに形成されるブンダムな色むら ではないことから、回像を鑑賞するコーザが、国面輝度 の明るいきれいな回線を楽しむことができるので、破

の950で12.10では12.10で12.10により、10.95の12.10で1

100401ダイクロイックミラー4aには光学薄膜41Fが形成されており、もう一つのダイクロイックミラー4bには光学薄膜41Eが形成されている。更にダイクロイックミラー4cには、青色光Bのみを反射する光学薄膜41Jが形成されている。これちのダイクロイックミラー4a、4b、4cは、光合成節材を構成している。色緒に用ダイクロイックミラーの経路1とダイクロイックミラー4bの角度00関係は、角度91が角度01とダイクロイックミラー20角度02が角度01が角が高りによくがですれている。そしてダイクロイックミラー20角度02とダイクロイックミデー2cの角度02とダイクロイックミデー2cの角度02とダイクロイックミデー4

く設定されている。 【0041】図6及び図7の実施の形態、そして図8の 実施の形態においても、図4と図5に示す実施の形態に おける角度の関係と同様に設定することにより、メクリ ーン102に投影された画像が、中心様CLを中心とし て画面色むらが左右対称に構成できるので、使用者は色 むらが少なく感じる。つまりスクリーンの画面では左右 50

対称に色シェーディングが紀こり色むらを改善すること ができる。この色シェーディングとは、色度点の差異が 生じる現象である。本発明は上記実施の形態に限定され [0042]上述した契施の形骸では、光痰闘手段として液晶数示パネルを用いているが、これに関せず他の鑑慮の数示手段を用いることはもちろん可能である。また光鏡からの光を導くアンズとしては、コンデンサアンズ に限らず他の種類のアンズであってもももろん様わない。光鏡としては、メタルパライドサンプやフロゲンサ

ノブの他に、水銀及びキセノンテンブ等を採用すること

これはる。

(0043)また図示した表示装置は、スクリーソの背面から表示する形式のものを採用しているが、これに限らずスクリーソの前面に直接投影する方式でおってももろん様わない。表示装置の適用倒としては、テレビジョンセットに限らず、コンピュータ等のような電子機器のキュタ等としても用いることができる。また、光学障礙は、色種正用ダイクロイックフィルターの一方の面とも方の面の面の両方に形成してもよい。また1枚のダイクロイックフィルターでなく複数枚のダイクロイックフィルターでなく複数枚のダイクロイックフィルターを配置してもよい。

[0044] 【発明の効果】以上説明したように、岡面輝度の低下を起こさずに、岡面の仓むらを左右対称な構成にすることで使用者が色むらを気にすることで使用者が色むらを気にすることなく明るい画像を見ることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】 【図1】本発明の光学装置を備える表示装置の一例を示

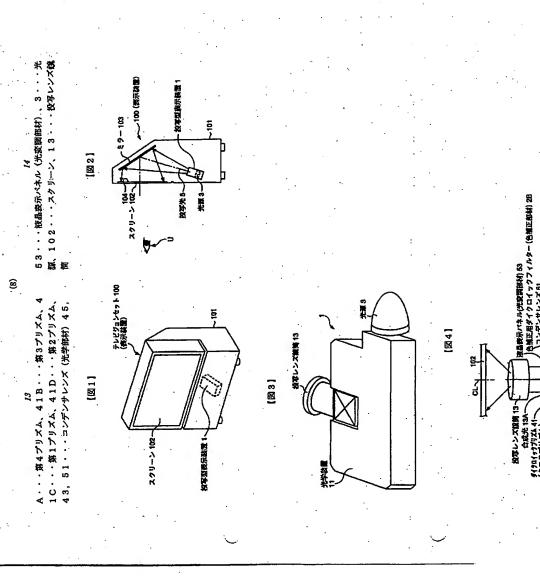
| 四1 年出のシルナ第一を記しるのでは、これを対象。 | 図1の表示技画の内部構造を示す図。

【図3】図2の投影型表示装置を示す斜視図。 【図4】本発明の光学装置を備える投写型表示装置を示す図。

[図5] 図4の投写型表装置における色補正用ダイクロ イックフィルターとダイクロイックプリズムの例を示す 図 【図6】本発明の光学装置の別の実施の形態を備える投

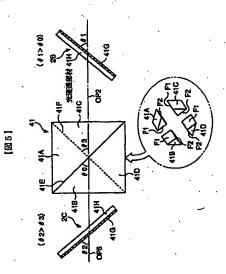
写型表示技量を示す図。 [図1] 図6の色補正用ダイクロイックフィルターとダイクロイックブリズムを示す図。 【図8] 本発明の光学装置の更に別の実施の形態を備える投写型表示装置を示す図。 [図8] 本発明の光学装置の更に別の実施の形態を備える投写型表示技量の例を示す図。 [図9] 従来の投写型表示技量の例を示す図。 「44年の説明] 1・・・投写型表示装置、2B, 2C・・・色補正用ダ イクロイックフィルター、11・・・光学装置、41・ ・・ダイクロイックプリズム(クロスプリズム)、41

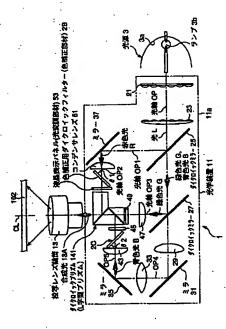
|図10| 従来の投写型表示装置のクロスプリズムの特



光华城區 11

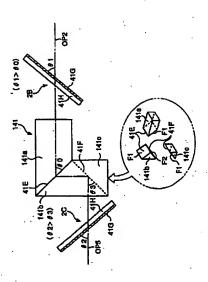
\$49047989-27J



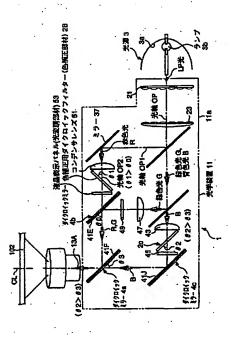


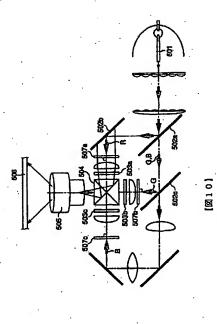
[88]

9

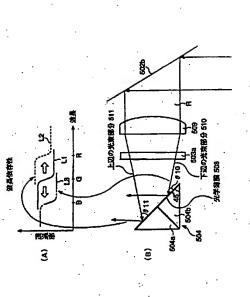


[図7]





[6図]



ノロントページの統領

| (61) Ir | (61) Int. Cl. 6 | | 韓別記号 | r I | |
|---------|-----------------|------|------|--------|------|
| Ď // | 0 2 F | 1/13 | 202 | G02F | 1/13 |
| | | | | | |

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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

11-150697

(43) Date of publication of application: 02.06.1999

(51)Int.CI.

// G02F

(21)Application number: 09-315415

(71)Applicant: SONY CORP

(22)Date of filing: 17.11.1997

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IWAMURA ATSUSHI NAKAGAWA TAKEYO

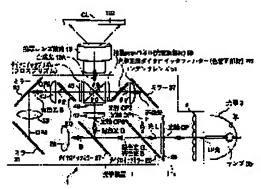
MURAKAMI KYOICHI

(54) OPTICAL DEVICE AND DISPLAY DEVICE EQUIPPED WITH ITS OPTICAL DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an optical device which does not bring about the drop of image luminance and allows a user to see a bright image without worrying about irregular color by making irregular color of an image symmetrical with respect to the center line.

SOLUTION: This device is provided with an optical member 43 that guides light form a light source 3, a light modulation member 53 which gives light modulation by making light that passes through the member 43 pass through it, a light synthetic member which has a optical thin film that has a light transmissive characteristic and a light reflective characteristic and synthesizes light after light modulation by the member 53 and a color correction member which has an optical thin film that has the light transmissive characteristic and the light reflective characteristic, is arranged between the member 43 and the member 53 and is arranged inclined about an optical axis to correct irregular color in the light synthetic member by making light that passes through the member 43 pass through it.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

18.12.2003

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The optical member which draws the light from the light source, and the light modulation member for giving light modulation by letting the light which passed along the optical member pass, The photosynthesis member which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and compounds the light after light modulation by the light modulation member, Optical equipment characterized by having the color correction member leaned and arranged about an optical axis in order to amend the irregular color in a photosynthesis member because the light which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, has been arranged between an optical member and a light modulation member, and passed along the optical member passes.

[Claim 2] It is optical equipment according to claim 1 whose color correction member the optical thin film is formed at least in one side of the 1st page and the 2nd page of a color correction member, and has the shape of plate-like or a lens.

[Claim 3] The 1st prism which has the optical thin film with which a photosynthesis member is a cross-section triangle-like, incidence of the red light is carried out, and it has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, The 2nd prism which has the optical thin film with which it is a cross-section triangle-like, and incidence of the green light is carried out, and it has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, Optical equipment according to claim 1 which is a cross-section triangle-like and is the dichroic prism which sticks the 3rd prism which has the optical thin film with which incidence of the blue glow is carried out, and it has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and the 4th prism to which the light which compounded red light, green light, and blue glow is led, and is constituted.

[Claim 4] the 1st dichroic mirror which has the optical thin film with which incidence of the red light is carried out, and a photosynthesis member has a light-transmission property and a light-reflex property, the 2nd dichroic mirror which have the optical thin film which incidence of the green light is carried out and has a lighttransmission property and a light-reflex property, and the 3rd dichroic mirror with which blue glow has the optical thin film which incidence is carried out and has a light-transmission property and a light-reflex property -- since -- the optical equipment according to claim 1 which is the L character mold dichroic prism constituted. [Claim 5] A color correction member is optical equipment according to claim 1 which is plastics or glass.

[Claim 6] A light modulation member is a display according to claim 1 whose optical member it is the liquid

crystal display panel which projects an image, and is a condensing lens for the light sources.

[Claim 7] The light source, the optical member which draws the light from the light source, and the light modulation member for giving light modulation by letting the light which passed along the optical member pass, The photosynthesis member which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and compounds the light after light modulation by the light modulation member, The color correction member leaned and arranged about an optical axis in order to amend the irregular color by the photosynthesis member because the light which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, has been arranged between an optical member and a light modulation member, and passed along the optical member passes, since -- a display equipped with the optical equipment characterized by having the optical equipment constituted and the projection lens which expands and projects the compounded light on a screen.

[Claim 8] A light modulation member is a display which is a liquid crystal display which projects an image and is equipped with the optical equipment according to claim 7 whose optical member is a condensing lens for the

light sources.

[Claim 9] The 1st prism which has the optical thin film with which a photosynthesis member is a cross-section triangle-like, incidence of the red light is carried out, and it has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, The 2nd prism which has the optical thin film with which it is a cross-section triangle-like, and incidence of the green light is carried out, and it has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, Optical equipment according to claim 7 which is a cross-section triangle-like and is the dichroic prism which sticks the 3rd prism which has the optical thin film with which incidence of the blue glow is carried out, and it has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and the 4th prism to which the light which compounded red light, green light, and blue glow is led, and is constituted.

[Claim 10] the 1st dichroic mirror which has the optical thin film with which incidence of the red light is carried out, and a photosynthesis member has a light-transmission property and a light-reflex property, the 2nd dichroic mirror which have the optical thin film which incidence of the green light is carried out and has a light-

out, and a photosynthesis member has a light-transmission property and a light-reflex property, the 2nd dichroic mirror which have the optical thin film which incidence of the green light is carried out and has a light-transmission property and a light-reflex property, and the 3rd dichroic mirror with which blue glow has the optical thin film which incidence is carried out and has a light-transmission property and a light-reflex property -- since -- the optical equipment according to claim 7 which is the L character mold dichroic prism constituted.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to displays, such as a display for optical equipment including light modulation means, such as for example, a liquid crystal display panel, projector equipment equipped with this optical equipment, a television receiver, and computers.

[Description of the Prior Art] Although drawing 9 is the schematic diagram of the liquid crystal projector equipment which used three liquid crystal display panels, optical elements, such as dichroic mirrors 502a, 502b, and 502c, decompose into R, G, and B each color the red light (R) by which outgoing radiation is carried out from the light source 501 of a metal hide lamp, a halogen lamp, etc., green light (G), and blue glow (B). The die clo IKKU filters 507a, 507b, and 507c for color correction which carried out the laminating of the optical thin film to the monotonous member or the lens carry out incidence to the liquid crystal display panels 503a, 503b, and 503c corresponding to each color, after raising the homogeneity of each color, and purity by carrying in parallel with a panel before and after the liquid crystal display panels 503a, 503b, and 503c, light modulation is carried out and three colors are compounded.

[0003] There are three classes greatly as a synthetic optical element for 3 various composition, and there is prism of the L type combined 3 sets in the glass of 3 sets of combined things, the triangle pole, or the square pole, or a block about the cross prism 504 or plate-like dichroic mirror which combined four triangle pole glass blocks as shown in drawing 9. All can obtain the RGB light as a color image as the output light. And the

compounded color image is projected on a screen 506 with the projection lens 505.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, as mentioned above, the dichroic mirrors 507a, 507b, and 507c for color correction are arranged in parallel with the liquid crystal display panels 503a, 503b, and 503c, i.e., dichroic mirrors 507a, 507b, and 507c are perpendicular to the optical axis OP. The irregular color has occurred right and left and the symmetric property of right and left of an irregular color is demanded. The direction out of which have come to right and left to the core of a screen at the symmetry is because it is not conspicuous in human being's eye rather than an irregular color happens by screen right and left. This is because the optical film design value and color of a photograph center change around a screen for the breadth of the angular dependence of the cross prism 504 color separation / synthetic optical element corresponding to each point of the liquid crystal display panel which is a light modulation element, and the flux of light of color separation / synthetic optical element.

[0005] The breadth of the angular dependence of the color separation / a synthetic optical element like the cross prism 504 and the flux of light of color separation / synthetic optical element corresponding to each point of a liquid crystal panel is taken into consideration. By carrying what carried out the laminating of the optical thin film called the die clo IKKU filters 507a, 507b, and 507c for color correction as mentioned above to the monotonous member or the lens in parallel with the liquid crystal display panel before and after a liquid crystal display panel The method on which the angular dependence of a dichroic mirror or a dichroic prism is not displayed in the shape of a screen is common. However, if the wavelength limit of the breadth of the angular dependence of color separation / synthetic optical element and the flux of light of color separation / synthetic optical element is carried out only with such a die clo IKKU filter for color correction, an effective wavelength component will be harmed greatly and it will become a screen intensity fall.

http://www4.ipdl.ncipi.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran_web_cgi_ejje

[0006] Drawing 10 (A) shows an example of the relation of wavelength to the permeability of the cross prism 504 which is color separation / synthetic optical element, especially a synthetic optical element. This permeability changes rapidly in near mesial magnitude wavelength, as a continuous line shows, the permeability of long wavelength is good and the permeability of short wavelength has the low property. Drawing 10 (B) shows some cross prism 504, and the optical thin film (optical multilayers) 508 is formed in the prism 504a and 504b of the cross prism 504. As an example, the red light (R) reflected by dichroic mirror 502b passes liquid crystal display panel 503a which is a light modulation element through a condenser lens 509, and it carries out incidence to the optical thin film 508 of the cross prism 504. The include angle theta 10 which the flux of light part 510 of the lower side of this red light (R) forms to the optical thin film 508 at this time has the small flux of light part 511 of the surface compared with the include angle theta 11 formed to the optical thin film 508. That is, compared with the flux of light part 510 of the lower side, incidence of the flux of light part 511 of the surface will be carried out at a large include angle to the optical thin film 508. In the case of the flux of light part 511 of the surface, at this time, the wavelength dependency in drawing 10 (A) in the optical thin film 508 moves to the condition of Rhine L2 of a broken line from the condition of Rhine L1 of a continuous line, and, in the case of the flux of light part 510 of the lower side, moves in the condition of a two-dot chain line L3 from the condition of a continuous line L. Thus, since the reflection factor of red light (R) has angular dependence to the optical thin film 508, if it is carried out like drawing 9 and a color image is projected to a screen 506, an irregular color will generate it in homogeneity on a screen at a color image. Then, although it is possible to make small the difference of an include angle theta 10 and an include angle theta 11 not extracting flux of light light of the red light (R) of drawing 10 (B) in order to make angular dependence small and to prevent an irregular color If both Fno of a projector lens and the magnitude of synthetic prism will become large, and it will become disadvantageous in cost, if it does in this way, and color band regions including angular dependence are restricted, a lifting and screen intensity will fall the fall of the quantity of light which carried out light modulation.

[0007] then -- without a user cares about an irregular color by making the irregular color of a screen a symmetrical configuration, without this invention's canceling the above-mentioned technical problem, and causing the fall of screen intensity -- bright image **** -- it aims at offering a display equipped with the optical equipment which can do things, and its optical equipment.

[Means for Solving the Problem] The optical member which draws the light from the light source if the above-mentioned purpose is in this invention, and the light modulation member for giving light modulation by letting the light which passed along the optical member pass, The photosynthesis member which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and compounds the light after light modulation by the light modulation member, The color correction member leaned and arranged about an optical axis in order to amend the irregular color in a photosynthesis member because the light which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, has been arranged between an optical member and a light modulation member, and passed along the optical member passes, It is attained by the optical equipment characterized by preparation *******

[0009] In this invention, an optical member draws the light from the light source. A light modulation member gives light modulation to the flux of light by letting the light which passed along the optical member pass. A color correction member has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and in order to amend the irregular color in a photosynthesis member in between an optical member and light modulation members, it is leaned and arranged about the optical axis. An irregular color can be made into bilateral symmetry about the core of a screen. And a photosynthesis member compounds the light after light modulation by the light modulation member. Screen intensity can be secured to low cost, without not extracting a wavelength band beyond the need and spoiling the quantity of light by this, and an irregular color can be prevented from being conspicuous to human being's eyes because the irregular color of screen right and left makes it bilateral symmetry.

[0010] The optical member which draws the light from the light source and the light source if the abovementioned purpose is in this invention, The light modulation member for giving light modulation by letting the light which passed along the optical member pass, The photosynthesis member which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and compounds the light after light modulation by the light modulation member, The color correction member leaned and arranged about an optical axis in order to amend the irregular color by the photosynthesis member because the light which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, has been arranged between an optical member and a light modulation member, and passed along the optical member passes, since -- it is attained by the display equipped with the optical equipment characterized by having the optical equipment constituted and the projection lens which expands and projects the compounded light on a screen. [0011] In this invention, an optical member draws the light from the light source. A light modulation member gives light modulation by letting the light which passed along the optical member pass. A color correction member has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and in order to amend the irregular color in a photosynthesis member in between an optical member and light modulation members, it is leaned and arranged about the optical axis. An irregular color is made into bilateral symmetry about the core of a screen. A photosynthesis member compounds light after a modulation by the light modulation member. The irregular color of screen right and left is made to bilateral symmetry, it being unnecessary at low cost and securing [extracting the quantity of light in a display,] screen intensity by this, without spoiling the quantity of light. The compounded light is expanded to a screen with a projector lens, and is projected.

[0012]

٧.

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention is explained to a detail based on an accompanying drawing. In addition, since the gestalt of the operation described below is the suitable example of this invention, desirable various limitation is attached technically, but especially the range of this invention is not restricted to these gestalten, as long as there is no publication of the purport which limits this invention in the following explanation.

[0013] <u>Drawing 1</u> is the external view showing the projection mold television set 100 equipped with the projection mold indicating equipment which has the gestalt of desirable operation of the optical equipment of this invention, and <u>drawing 2</u> shows the tooth-back projection mold television set 100 of a liquid crystal method equipped with the projection mold indicating equipment 1 of <u>drawing 1</u>, and also calls it liquid crystal projector equipment. <u>Drawing 2</u> shows the internal structure of the television set 100. If the structure of the outline of this television set 100 is explained first, in <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u>, the television set 100 contains the cabinet 101, the screen 102, the mirror 103, and the projection mold display 1. The projection mold display 1 reflects by the mirror 103, and projects the projection light 5 which it is going to project using the light of the light source 3 from the tooth back 104 of a screen 102. User U can see the image projected on the screen 102 as a color image or a monochrome image in a screen 102.

[0014] In explanation of the gestalt of the following operations, what can display a color image in a screen 102 is explained. The projection mold display 1 of <u>drawing 3</u> and <u>drawing 4</u> has optical equipment 11, the light source 3, and the projection lens barrel 13. The light source 3 and the projection lens barrel 13 are attached in body 11a of optical equipment 11 possible.

[0015] The light source 3 has reflecting mirror 3a and lamp 3b of the shape for example, of a paraboloid. This lamp 3b can use a metal halide lamp or a halogen lamp. On the other hand, the projection lens barrel 13 has the device which can carry out the focus of the synthetic light (color picture light) 13A drawn from optical equipment 11 to the tooth back 104 of the screen 102 of <u>drawing 2</u>.

[0016] Next, the optical system in optical equipment 11 is explained. Near the light source 3, a filter 15 and the fly eye lenses 21 and 23 are arranged. These filters 15 and the fly eye lenses 21 and 23 are mutually arranged in parallel about the optical axis OP of the light LP which comes out of the light source 3.

[0017] Many lenses of the shape for example, of a rectangle gathered superficially, and have passed along the filter 15, for example, the fly eye lenses 21 and 23 are used in order to equate P wave intensity distribution. Although the light L which passed along a filter 15 and the fly eye lenses 21 and 23 contains red light (R), green light (G), and blue glow (B) Predetermined light modulation is given by the optical system explained below, and Light L compounds according to it synthetic light 13A which is color picture light to the projection lens barrel 13 side by constituting these three primary colors again, after being divided into red light (R), green light (G), and blue glow (B).

[0018] In accordance with the optical axis OP, dichroic mirrors 25 and 27, the relay lens 29, and the mirror 31 are arranged. If another optical axis OP1 of the direction which intersects perpendicularly with this optical axis

OP is met, the mirror 37 is arranged corresponding to the dichroic mirror 25. If the optical axis OP2 parallel to an optical axis OP is met, the mirror 37, the condensing lens (optical member) 51, and the liquid crystal display panel 53 as die clo IKKU filter (color correction member) 2B for color correction and a light modulation member are arranged.

[0019] Moreover, in accordance with the optical axis OP3 parallel to an optical axis OP1, the condensing lens 47 and the liquid crystal display panel 49 as a light modulation member are arranged corresponding to the dichroic mirror 27. In accordance with the optical axis OP4 parallel to an optical axis OP1 and an optical axis OP3, the relay lens 33 and the mirror 35 are arranged corresponding to the mirror 31. And the optical axis OP5 which passes along a mirror 35 is in agreement with an optical axis OP2, and die clo IKKU filter (color correction member) 2C for color correction different from a condensing lens (optical member) 43 and the liquid crystal display panel 45 as a light modulation member are arranged in accordance with this optical axis OP5. [0020] Corresponding to these liquid crystal display panels 53, 49, and 45, the dichroic prism (it is also called a photosynthesis member, color separation / synthetic optical element, or cross prism) 41 is arranged. The projection lens barrel 13 is located corresponding to this dichroic prism 41. Dichroic mirrors 25 and 27 are mirrors which have the light transmission property which penetrates the light reflex property and light which reflect light according to wavelength.

[0021] While being reflected with a dichroic mirror 25 and sending the red light (R) of the light L of drawing 4 to a mirror 37 side, the green light (G) and blue glow (B) of Light L penetrate with a dichroic mirror 25, and are sent to a dichroic mirror 27 side. It is reflected with this dichroic mirror 27, and green light (G) is sent to a condensing lens 47 and the liquid crystal display panel 49. A dichroic mirror 27 is passed, it is reflected by the mirror 31 through a relay lens 29, and blue glow (B) passes along a condensing lens 43, and die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction and the liquid crystal display panel 45 by being reflected by the mirror 35 through a relay lens 33.

[0022] On the other hand, it is reflected by the mirror 37 and red light (R) passes along a condensing lens 51 and die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction, and the liquid crystal display panel 53.

[0023] Next, a dichroic prism 41 is explained briefly. A dichroic prism 41 is prism which stuck the prism 41A, 41B, 41C, and 41D of the shape of four cross-section 3 square shape with adhesives as shown in drawing 5, and was formed a cube or in the shape of a rectangular parallelepiped. The optical thin films 41E and 41F (optical multilayers) which have a light transmission property and a light reflex property are formed in one field F1 of each prism 41A, 41B, 41C, and 41D, a field F2, or its both. Thereby by pasting up four prism 41A thru/or 41D with adhesives, optical thin film 41F shown with optical thin film 41E and a broken line are formed in the interface between each prism.

[0024] theta 0 shows the include angle which optical thin film 41E takes to an optical axis OP2 (OP4), and theta 3 shows the include angle which takes optical thin film 41F to an optical axis OP2 (OP4). These include angles theta0 and theta3 are 45 degrees. In addition, such four prism 41A thru/or 41D is seen in a cross section, is optical triangle-like blocks and can be made with plastics or glass.

[0025] Next, the configuration and function of die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction of drawing 4 and drawing 5 and 2C are explained. Die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is arranged between the condensing lens 51 to which the light from the light source 3 is led, and the liquid crystal display panel 53 as a light modulation member. And to the optical axis OP2, this die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is leaned to the predetermined include angle theta 1, and is arranged. Die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction is similarly arranged between the condensing lens 43 to which the light from the light source 3 is led, and the liquid crystal display panel 45 which is a light modulation member. And to the optical axis OP5, die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction is leaned to the predetermined include angle theta 2, and is arranged. [0026] These die clo IKKU filter 2Bs for color correction and 2C consist of light transmission member 41H by which the laminating of optical thin film 41G and these optical thin film 41G is carried out to the field of one of these, or both fields so that it may illustrate to drawing 5. As the light transmission member 41H, it can make plate-like or in the shape of a lens with plastics or glass. In the example of drawing 5, optical thin film 41G are formed in one field of light transmission member 41H for die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction, and 2C. [0027] To the optical axis OP2, die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction leans only an include angle theta 1, and is arranged. This include angle theta 1 is set up more than an EQC or it compared with the include angle theta 0 of optical thin film 41E of a dichroic prism 41. Similarly, to the optical axis OP5, die clo IKKU filter 2C

for color correction is leaned include-angle theta2, and is arranged. This include angle theta 2 is set up more than an EQC or it compared with the include angle theta 3 of optical thin film 41F of a dichroic prism 41. Die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is a filter which amends the irregular color of the screen homogeneity produced by optical thin film 41E, and die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction is a filter which amends the irregular color of the screen homogeneity produced by optical thin film 41F. Thus, it is from the following reasons to set up an include angle theta 1 more than an EQC or it compared with an include angle theta 0, and to set up an include angle theta 2 more than an EQC or it compared with an include angle theta 3. Include angles theta0 and theta3 are usually set as 45 degrees by not generating beam-of-light KERARE and making a prism block small for low-cost-izing. To it, include angles theta1 and theta2 have few cost-burdens, and this is easy to set include angles theta1 and theta2 as arbitrary values. The angular dependence generally produced with the include angles theta0 and theta3 in prism is large compared with the angular dependence produced with the include angles theta1 and theta2 of a die clo IKKU filter. Then, the angular dependence of a die clo IKKU filter can be brought close to the angular dependence of prism by enlarging include angles theta1 and theta2. [0028] That is, die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is leaned at an angle of the predetermined include angle theta 1, and is arranged so that it may have the angular dependence (deltalambdaDP) of optical thin film 41E of a dichroic prism 41, and an equivalent property. It is made in agreement by doing in this way whether the angular dependence (deltalambdaDP) of optical thin film 41E of a dichroic prism 41 is mostly doubled with the angular dependence (deltalambdaDF) of die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction. That is, the include angle theta 1 of die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is set up so that the angular dependence (deltalambdaDP) of optical thin film 41E of a dichroic prism 41 may become almost equal to the angular dependence (deltalambdaDF) of die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction. If the include angle theta 0 of optical thin film 41E uses a with a property [of filter 2B] (deltalambdaDF=**4nm / about 1 degree) filter at 45 degrees at the time of deltalambdaDP=**4nm / 1 degree, specifically, it will set up an include angle theta 1 with 45 degrees. Moreover, if a with a property [of filter 2B] (deltalambdaDF=**8nm / about 1 degree) filter is used in order to set up the include angle of theta 1 small, it will set up with theta= 22.5 degrees. [0029] Similarly, the include angle theta 2 of die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction is set up so that it may have a property equivalent to the angular dependence of optical thin film 41F of a dichroic prism 41. That is, an include angle theta 2 is chosen so that it may make it in agreement whether it doubles with the angular dependence (deltalambdaDP) of optical thin film 41F, and the angular dependence (deltalambdaDF) of thin film 41G of die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction mostly. If an include angle theta 3 uses the filter whose deltalambdaDF of filter 2C is **4nm / about 1 degree at 45 degrees at the time of deltalambdaDP=**4nm / about 1 degree, an include angle theta 1 will be set up with 45 degrees. Moreover, in order to set up the include angle of theta 3 small, if a with a property [of filter 2C] (deltalambdaDF=**8nm / about 1 degree) filter is used, it will set up with theta3=22.5 degree.

[0030] Thus, the angular dependence of optical thin film 41E of a dichroic prism 41 is received. It is made in agreement. Or it is almost the same, the angular dependence deltalambdaDF of optical thin film 41G of die clo IKKU filter 2B And the angular dependence deltalambdaDP of optical thin film 41F By making angular dependence deltalambdaDF of optical thin film 41G of die clo IKKU filter 2C almost the same And by doubling the mesial magnitude wavelength of a filter with prism, color shading happens in the shape of bilateral symmetry about the core of a screen [in / in synthetic light 13A led to a screen 102 through a dichroic prism 41 and the projection lens barrel 13 / a screen 102]. Since a screen irregular color can be made into bilateral symmetry in a screen, without spoiling the screen quantity of light since it is not necessary to extract the quantity of light, when the user user U is looking at the screen 102 in drawing 2, it is hard to sense an irregular color visual, and high definition-ization can be realized.

[0031] Next, a path until the light LP which lamp 3b of the light source 3 generates in drawing 4 reaches a screen 102 is explained briefly. The light LP which lamp 3b generates is chosen only as a P wave with a filter 15, and the light is detected by the uniform light L through the fly eye lenses 21 and 23. It is reflected with a dichroic mirror 25, and after reflection, the red light R of this light L passes along a condensing lens 51, die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction, and the liquid crystal display panel 53 by the mirror 37, and reaches optical thin film 41E of a dichroic prism 41 by it.

[0032] On the other hand, the component of the green light G of Light L and blue glow B passes along the die clo IKKU filter 25, it is reflected with a dichroic mirror 27 and the green light G of them amounts to optical thin

film 41F of a dichroic prism 41 through a condensing lens 47 and the liquid crystal display panel 49. It is reflected by the mirror 31 through a relay lens 29, and the blue glow B which passed along the dichroic mirror 27 is further reflected by the mirror 35 through a relay lens 33. This blue glow B passes along a condensing lens 43, die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction, and the liquid crystal display panel 45, and reaches the optical thin films 41E and 41F of a dichroic prism 41.

[0033] Thus, as the red light R which gathered to the dichroic prism 41, green light G, and blue glow B are compounded and include the information on the image which the liquid crystal display panels 53, 49, and 45 show as synthetic light 13A, expansion projection is carried out at the tooth back of the projection screen 102 from the projection lens of the projection lens barrel 13. In this case, since the situation of the irregular color can be carried out to bilateral symmetry a core [the core L of a screen 102] and it is not the random irregular color formed to the limit of a screen like before, the user who appreciates an image can enjoy the beautiful bright image of screen intensity.

[0034] Next, with reference to drawing 6 and drawing 7, the gestalt of another operation of the optical equipment of this invention is explained. The optical equipment 11 shown in drawing 6, the light source 3, the projection lens barrel 13, and screen 102 grade are the same as the light source 3 shown in drawing 4, the projection lens 13, and a screen 102. However, the dichroic prism (a photosynthesis member, color separation / synthetic component, or L character mold prism) 141 arranged in optical equipment 11 replaces with the dichroic prism 41 of drawing 4, and is arranged. Since it is the same as the component with which drawing 4 corresponds about the component of others of drawing 6, the same sign is described and the explanation is omitted.

[0035] This dichroic prism 141 has Prism 141a, 141b, and 141c, as shown in drawing 6 R> 6 and drawing 7. Prism 141a is the prism of hexahedron, prism 141b is the prism of cross-section 3 square-shape-like pentahedron, and prism 141c is the prism of cross-section 3 square-shape-like pentahedron. Even if there are few fields F1 of prism 141a and fields F1 of prism 141b either, optical thin film 41E is formed in one side. Even if there are few fields F2 of prism 141b and fields F1 of prism 141c either similarly, optical thin film 41F are formed in one side.

[0036] As shown in <u>drawing 6</u>, die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is leaned predetermined include-angle theta1 between a condensing lens 51 and the liquid crystal display panel 53 which is a light modulation member, and is arranged. Another die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction is leaned predetermined include-angle theta2 between a condensing lens 43 and the liquid crystal display panel 45, and is arranged. Die clo IKKU filter 2B shown in these <u>drawing 6</u> and <u>drawing 7</u> and 2C are substantially [as die clo IKKU filter 2B and 2C which are shown in <u>drawing 4</u>] the same.

[0037] And an include angle theta 1 is larger than an include angle theta 0, and the relation between the include angle theta 0 of optical thin film 41E of a dichroic prism 41 and the include angle theta 1 of die clo IKKU filter 2B is set up. If theta 0 uses a property [that deltalambdaDF of 41G is **4nm / about 1 degree at the time of deltalambdaDP=**4nm / 1 degree] filter at 45 degrees, it can set up with theta3=45 degree. Moreover, when theta 3 is made small and a miniaturization is attained, if the filter of the property that deltalambdaDF is **8nm / about 1 degree is used, it can set up with theta3=22.5 degree.

[0038] Also in the gestalt of operation shown in <u>drawing 6</u> and <u>drawing 7</u>, like the gestalt of operation shown in <u>drawing 4</u> and <u>drawing 5</u> Die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction and 2C amend the irregular color in the optical thin films 41E and 41F. The image projected on a screen 102 by this is made into a configuration with a symmetrical screen irregular color centering on a center line CL, and a bright image is obtained, without being managed even if it does not extract the flux of light, and spoiling screen intensity. It is got blocked. In this case, since the situation of the irregular color can be carried out to bilateral symmetry a core [the core L of a screen 102] and it is not the random irregular color formed to the limit of a screen like before, the user who appreciates an image can enjoy the beautiful bright image of screen intensity.

[0039] <u>Drawing 8</u> shows the gestalt of still more nearly another operation of the display with which the optical equipment of this invention was applied. With the gestalt of this operation, it changes into the dichroic prism 41 of <u>drawing 4</u>, and the dichroic mirrors 4a, 4b, and 4c of three sheets are used. Die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is arranged between the liquid crystal display panel 53 and the condensing lens 51, is leaned at an angle of [theta 1] predetermined, and is arranged. Another die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is leaned predetermined include-angle theta2 between a condensing lens 43 and the liquid crystal display panel 45, and is

arranged. About other components, since it is the same as that of the component of <u>drawing 4</u>, the same sign is described and the explanation is omitted.

[0040] Optical thin film 41F are formed in dichroic mirror 4a, and optical thin film 41E is formed in another dichroic mirror 4b. Furthermore, optical thin film 41J which reflect blue glow B are formed in dichroic mirror 4c. These dichroic mirrors 4a, 4b, and 4c constitute the photosynthesis member. An include angle theta 1 is larger than an include angle theta 0, and the relation between the include angle theta 1 of the dichroic mirror for color correction and the include angle theta 0 of dichroic mirror 4b is set up. And about the include angle theta 2 of dichroic mirror 2C, and the include angle theta 3 of dichroic mirror 4A, the include angle theta 2 is set up more greatly than an include angle theta 3.

[0041] Also in <u>drawing 6</u>, the gestalt of operation of <u>drawing 7</u>, and the gestalt of operation of <u>drawing 8</u>, since a screen irregular color can constitute [the image projected on the screen 102 by setting up like the relation of the include angle in the gestalt of operation shown in <u>drawing 4</u> and <u>drawing 5</u>] in bilateral symmetry centering on a center line CL, an irregular color senses a user few. That is, on the screen of a screen, color shading happens to bilateral symmetry and an irregular color can be improved. This color shading is a phenomenon which the difference in a chromaticity point produces. This invention is not limited to the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[0042] Although the liquid crystal display panel is used as a light modulation means with the gestalt of operation mentioned above, of course, it is possible for it not to be related with this but to use the display means of other classes. Moreover, of course, it does not matter even if it is the lens of not only a condensing lens but other classes as a lens to which the light from the light source is led. As the light source, mercury, a xenon lamp, etc. are [besides a metal halide lamp or a halogen lamp] also employable.

[0043] Moreover, although the thing of the format displayed from the tooth back of a screen is used for the illustrated display, even if it is a method directly projected on the front face of not only this but a screen, of course, it is not cared about. As an example of application of an indicating equipment, it can use also as a monitor of electronic equipment, such as not only a television set but a computer, etc. Moreover, an optical thin film may be formed in both one field of the die clo IKKU filter for color correction, and the field of another side. Moreover, not the die clo IKKU filter of one sheet but the die clo IKKU filter of two or more sheets may be arranged.

[0044]

[Effect of the Invention] A bright image can be seen without a user caring about an irregular color by making the irregular color of a screen a symmetrical configuration, without causing the fall of screen intensity, as explained above.

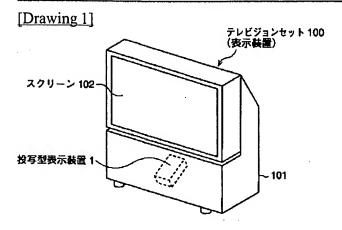
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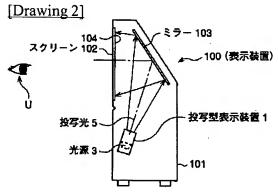
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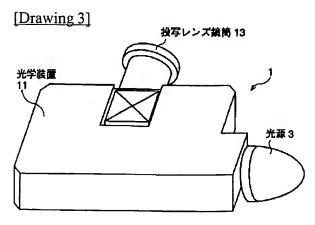
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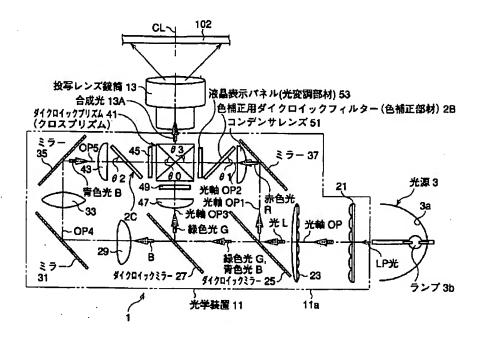
DRAWINGS

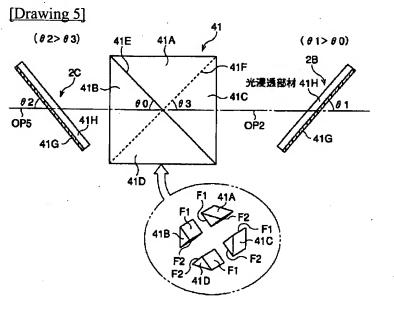




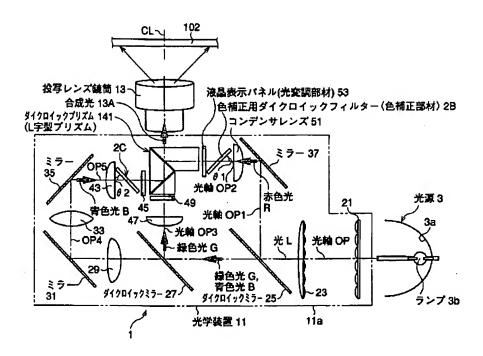


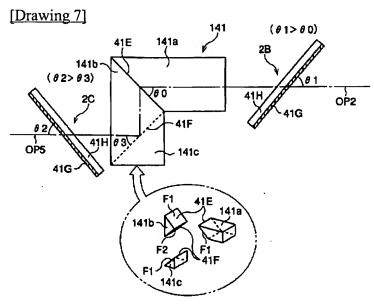
[Drawing 4]



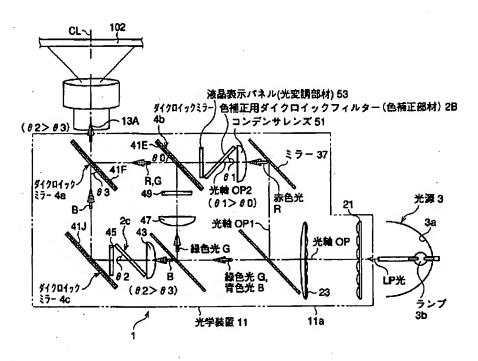


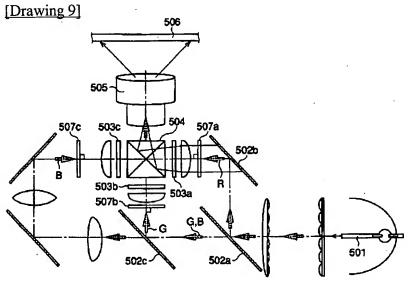
[Drawing 6]



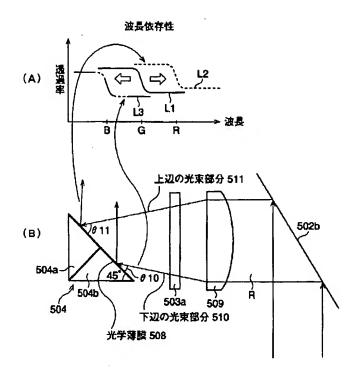


[Drawing 8]





[Drawing 10]



[Translation done.]

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CORRECTION OR AMENDMENT

[Kind of official gazette] Printing of amendment by the convention of 2 of Article 17 of Patent Law [Section partition] The 3rd partition of the 7th section [Publication date] December 2, Heisei 16 (2004. 12.2)

[Publication No.] JP,11-150697,A

[Date of Publication] June 2, Heisei 11 (1999. 6.2)

[Application number] Japanese Patent Application No. 9-315415

[The 7th edition of International Patent Classification]

H04N 5/74
G02B 5/04
G03B 33/12
G09F 9/00
H04N 9/31
// G02F 1/13

[FI]

| H04N | 5/74 | | Α |
|------|-------|-----|---|
| G02B | 5/04 | | В |
| G03B | 33/12 | | |
| G09F | 9/00 | 360 | D |
| H04N | 9/31 | | C |
| G02F | 1/13 | 505 | |

[Procedure revision]

[Filing Date] December 18, Heisei 15 (2003. 12.18)

[Procedure amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0003

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[The contents of amendment]

[0003]

There are three classes greatly as a synthetic optical element for 3 various composition, and there is prism of the L type combined 3 sets in the block of the glass of 3 sets of combined things, the triangle pole, or the square pole, or plastics about the cross prism 504 or plate-like dichroic mirror which combined four triangle pole glass blocks as shown in drawing 9. All can obtain the RGB light as a color image as the output light. And the compounded color image is projected on a screen 506 with the projection lens 505.

[Procedure amendment 2]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0004

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[The contents of amendment]

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

However, as mentioned above, the dichroic mirrors 507a, 507b, and 507c for color correction are arranged in parallel with the liquid crystal display panels 503a, 503b, and 503c, i.e., dichroic mirrors 507a, 507b, and 507c are perpendicular to the optical axis OP. The irregular color has occurred in current and right and left, and this is because the optical film design value and color of a photograph center change around a screen for the breadth of the angular dependence of the cross prism 504 color separation / synthetic optical element corresponding to each point of the liquid crystal display panel which is a light modulation element, and the flux of light of color separation / synthetic optical element. And the symmetric property of right and left of an irregular color is demanded. The direction out of which have come to right and left to the core of a screen at the symmetry is because it is not conspicuous in human being's eye rather than an irregular color happens by screen right and left.

[Procedure amendment 3]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0006

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[The contents of amendment]

[0006]

Drawing 10 (A) shows an example of the relation of wavelength to the permeability of the cross prism 504 which is color separation / synthetic optical element, especially a synthetic optical element. This permeability changes rapidly in near mesial magnitude wavelength, as a continuous line shows, the permeability of long wavelength is low and the permeability of short wavelength has the high property.

Drawing 10 (B) shows some cross prism 504, and the optical thin film (optical multilayers) 508 is formed in the prism 504a and 504b of the cross prism 504. As an example, the red light (R) reflected by dichroic mirror 502b passes liquid crystal display panel 503a which is a light modulation element through a condenser lens 509, and it carries out incidence to the optical thin film 508 of the cross prism 504. The include angle theta 10 which the flux of light part 510 of the lower side of this red light (R) forms to the optical thin film 508 at this time has the small flux of light part 511 of the surface compared with the include angle theta 11 formed to the optical thin film 508. That is, compared with the flux of light part 510 of the lower side, incidence of the flux of light part 511 of the surface will be carried out at a large include angle to the optical thin film 508.

In the case of the flux of light part 511 of the surface, at this time, the wavelength dependency in drawing 10 (A) in the optical thin film 508 moves to the condition of Rhine L2 of a broken line from the condition of Rhine L1 of a continuous line, and, in the case of the flux of light part 510 of the lower side, moves in the condition of a two-dot chain line L3 from the condition of a continuous line L. Thus, since the reflection factor of red light (R) has angular dependence to the optical thin film 508, if it is carried out like drawing 9 and a color image is projected to a screen 506, an irregular color will generate it in homogeneity on a screen at a color image. Then, in order to make angular dependence small and to prevent an irregular color, it is possible but to make small the difference of an include angle theta 10 and an include angle theta 11 not extracting flux of light light of the red light (R) of drawing 10 (B), and if it does in this way, Fno of a projector lens will become small and aperture will become large. Moreover, the magnitude of synthetic prism also becomes large and becomes disadvantageous in cost. On the other hand, if color band regions including angular dependence are restricted, a lifting and screen intensity will fall the fall of the quantity of light which carried out light modulation.

[Procedure amendment 4]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0016

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[The contents of amendment]

[0016]

Next, the optical system in optical equipment 11 is explained.

The fly eye lenses 21 and 23 are arranged near the light source 3. These fly eye lenses 21 and 23 are mutually arranged in parallel about the optical axis OP of the light LP which comes out of the light source 3.

[Procedure amendment 5]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0017 [Method of Amendment] Modification [The contents of amendment] [0017]

The fly eye lenses 21 and 23 are used in order for many lenses of the shape for example, of a rectangle to gather

superficially, for example, to equate P wave intensity distribution.

Although the light L which passed along the fly eye lenses 21 and 23 contains red light (R), green light (G), and blue glow (B) Predetermined light modulation is given by the optical system explained below, and Light L compounds according to it synthetic light 13A which is color picture light to the projection lens barrel 13 side by constituting these three primary colors again, after being divided into red light (R), green light (G), and blue glow (B).

[Translation done.]